Serial No. 10/719,681



Docket No.: 50-12612

APPENDIX A

National Occupational Exposure Survey, Numbers of Employees Potentially Exposed to ... Page 1 of 1

National Occupational Exposure Survey (1981 - 1983)

APR 1 8 2005 CH

Estimated Numbers of Employees Potentially Exposed to Specific Agents by Occupation*

Agent Name

POLY(OXY(METHYL-1,2-ETHANEDIYL)), ALPHA-(2-

AMINOMETHYLETHYL)-OMEGA-(2-AMINOMETHYLETHOXY)-

CAS#

9046-10-0

RTECS#

Agent Code X9732

		Total # Employees	
Code	Occupation Description (1980)	(Male & Female)	
206	RADIOLOGIC TECHNICIANS	34	34
216	ENGINEERING TECHNICIANS, N.E.C.	61	
364	TRAFFIC, SHIPPING, AND RECEIVING CLERKS	96	96
453	JANITORS AND CLEANERS	1,663	1,327
<u>519</u>	MACHINERY MAINTENANCE OCCUPATIONS	31	31
<u>563</u>	BRICKMASONS AND STONEMASONS	108	
<u>637</u>	MACHINISTS	299	
659	MISCELLANEOUS PRECISION WOODWORKERS	60	
727	SAWING MACHINE OPERATORS	31	
756	MIXING AND BLENDING MACHINE OPERATORS	31	
	PAINTING AND PAINT SPRAYING MACHINE OPERATORS	641	544
<u>777</u>	MISCELLANEOUS MACHINE OPERATORS, N.E.C.	1,142	362
<u>785</u>	ASSEMBLERS	1,286	840
<u>794</u>	HAND GRINDING AND POLISHING OCCUPATIONS	159	159
TOTAL		5,642	3,393

^{*(1)} The estimates for each occupation apply across the <u>surveyed industries</u> in which the agent was observed. Not all industries were surveyed, and not all agents were observed in all surveyed industries.

(2) When using the estimates, <u>standard errors associated with estimates</u> should be considered. (3) Potential exposures to a chemical agent are categorized as actual (i.e., the surveyor observed the use of the specific agent) or tradename (i.e., the surveyor observed the use of a tradename product known to contain the specific agent). The estimates presented in the table combine both categories.

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APPENDIX B

FMC-1035 JAM/

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On the cover: Photomicrograph of crystals of vitamin B₁. (Dennis Kunkel, University of Hawaii)

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Sec. 1.

In addition, material has been drawn from the following references: R. E. Huschke, Glossary of Meteorology, American Meteorological Society, 1959; U.S. Air Force Glossary of Standardized Terms, AF Manual 11-1, vol. 1, 1972; Communications-Electronics Terminology, AF Manual 11-1, vol. 3, 1970; W. H. Allen, ed., Dictionary of Technical Terms for Aerospace Use, 1st ed., National Aeronautics and Space Administration, 1965; J. M. Gilliland, Solar-Terrestrial Physics: A Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations, Royal Aircraft Establishment Technical Report 67158, 1967; Glossary of Air Traffic Control Terms, Federal Aviation Agency; A Glossary of Range Terminology, White Sands Missile Range, New Mexico, National Bureau of Standards, AD 467-424; A DOD Glossary of Mapping, Charting and Geodetic Terms, 1st ed., Department of Defense, 1967; P. W. Thrush, compand ed., A Dictionary of Mining, Mineral, and Related Terms, Bureau of Mines, 1968; Nuclear Terms: A Glossary, 2d ed., Atomic Energy Commission; F. Casey, ed., Compilation of Terms in Information Sciences Technology, Federal Council for Science and Technology, 1970; Glossary of Stinfo Terminology, Office of Aerospace Research, U.S. Air Force, 1963; Naval Dictionary of Electronic, Technical, and Imperative Terms, Bureau of Naval Personnel, 1962; ADP Glossary, Department of the Navy, NAVSO P-3097.

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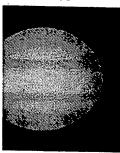
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URANUS



pic appearance of Uranus, e earth is in the equatorial the globe.

orange-yellow radioactive secondary mineral; it is dimorphous with β -uranophane. Also known as uranotile. { yə'ran ə,fān } uranopilite [MINERAL] (UO₂)₆(SO₄)(OH)₁₀·12H₂O A bright yellow, lemon yellow, or golden yellow, monoclinic mineral consisting of a hydrated basic sulfate of uranium; occurs as encrustations and masses. { ,yurənō'pī,līt }

uranosphaerite [MINERAL] Bi2O3.2UO3.3H2O An orangeyellow or brick red, orthorhombic mineral consisting of a hydrated oxide of bismuth and uranium. { ,yûrənō'sfi,rīt } uranospinite [MINERAL] Ca(UO₂)₂(AsO₄)₂·8H₂O A lemon

yellow to siskin green, tetragonal mineral consisting of a hydrated arsenate of calcium and uranium; occurs in tabular form. { ,yūrəˈnäs·pə,nīt }

uranotantalite See samarskite. { ,yurənö'tantəl,īt } uranothorite [MINERAL] A uranium-bearing variety of tho-

rite. { 'yurəno'thor,īt'} uranotile See uranophane.

{ yəˈran əˌtīl } uranous-uranic oxide See triuranium octoxide. ('yurə nəs

yə'ran ik 'äk,sīd }

Uranus [ASTRON] A planet, seventh in the order of distance from the sun; it has five known satellites, and its equatorial diameter is about four times that of the earth. ('yur a nas or yu'rā·nəs }

uranyl acetate [INORG CHEM] UO2(C2H3O2)2.2H2O Poisonous, radioactive yellow crystals, decomposed by light; soluble in cold water, decomposes in hot water, loses water of crystallization at 110°C, decomposes at 275°C; used in medicine and as an analytical reagent and bacterial oxidant. Also known as uranium acetate. { 'yur ə nil 'as ə tāt }

uranyl nitrate [INORG CHEM] UO₂(NO₃)₂·6H₂O Toxic, explosive, unstable yellow crystals; soluble in water, alcohol, and ether, melts at 60°C and boils at 118°C; used in photography, in medicine, and for uranium extraction and uranium glaze. Also

known as uranium nitrate; yellow salt. { 'yūrə,nil 'nī,trāt } uranyl salts [INORG CHEM] Salts of UO₃ that ionize to form UO₂²⁺ and that are yellow in solution; for example, uranyl chloride, UO2Cl2 { 'yurə,nil ,sols } uranyl sulfate [INORG CHEM]

uranyl sulfate UO2SO4-31/2H2O and UO2SO4-3H2O Poisonous, radioactive yellow crystals; soluble in water and concentrated hydrochloric acid; used as an analytical reagent. Also known as uranium sulfate. { 'yurə,nil 'səl.fāt l

uranyl uranate See triuranium octoxide: { 'yurə,nil. 'yur ə,nāt l

urao See trona. ('yū raū)

urate calculi [PATH] n Kidney stones composed of uric acid salts and found particularly in people suffering from gout. { 'yù,rāt 'kal kyə,lī }

urbacid [ORG CHEM] C₇H₁₅AsN₂S₃ A colorless, crystalline compound with a melting point of 144°C; insoluble in water; used to control apple scale and diseases of coffee trees. ['ar-

urban geography [GEOGR] The study of the site, evolution, morphology, spatial patterns, and classification of densely pop-

ulated areas. { | ərbən jē'āgrəfē } urban geology [GEOL] The study of geological aspects of planning and managing high-density population centers and

their surroundings. { 'ərbən jē al-ə-jē }
urban heat island [METEOROL] Increased urban temperatures of 1-2°C higher for daily maxima and 1-9°C for daily minima compared to rural environs resulting from changes in moisture balance due to impermeable surfaces, decreased humidity, or alteration in heat balance. ('errben 'het irlend)

urbanization [CIV ENG]. The state of being or becoming a community with urban characteristics. (¡ər bə nə zā shən). urban renewal [CIV ENG] Redevelopment and revitalization of a deteriorated urban community. { 'arban ri'nü al } urban typhus See murine typhus. { 'arban ti'fas }

Urca process [ASTROPHYS] A series of nuclear reactions, chiefly among the iron group of elements, that are postulated as a cause of stellar collapse, due to the energy lost to neutrinos that are rapidly formed in the reactions. { !arka ,prä,ses }

urceolate [вюс]: Shaped like an urn. { ˈərˈˌsē-ə-lət } urea [око снем] СО(HN₂)₂ A natural product of protein metabolism found in urine; synthesized as white crystals or powder with a melting point of 132.7°C; soluble in water, alcohol, and benzene; used as a fertilizer, in plastics, adhesives, and flameproofing agents, and in medicine. Also known as carbamide. (yu'rē-ə)

urea anhydride See cyanamide. "{ yū'rē ə an'hī,drīd } urea dewaxing [CHEM ENG] A continuous, petroleum refinery process used to produce low-pour-point oils; urea forms a filterable solid complex (adduct) with the straight-chain wax paraffins in the stock. (yu'rē-ə dē'waks-iŋ)

urea-formaldehyderesin [ORG CHEM] A synthetic thermoset resin derived by the reaction of urea (carbamide) with formaldehyde or its polymers. Also known as urea resin. { yu'rē-ə for mal-də hid 'rez-ən }

urea nitrate [ORG CHEM] CO(NH₂)₂·HNO₃ Colorless, explosive, fire-hazardous crystals; soluble in alcohol, slightly soluble in water; decomposes at 152°C; used in explosives and to

make urethane. { yu'rē ə 'nī,trāt } urea peroxide [окс снем] CO(NH₂)₂·H₂O₂. An unstable, fire-hazardous white powder, soluble in water, alcohol, and ethylene glycol; decomposes at 75-85°C or by moisture; used as a source of water-free hydrogen peroxide, as a disinfectant, in cosmetics and pharmaceuticals, and for bleaching. { yu're-a pə'räk,sīd }

urea resin See urea-formaldehyde resin. [yū'rē-ə 'rez-ən] urease [BIOCHEM] An enzyme that catalyzes the degradation of urea to ammonia and carbon dioxide; obtained from the seed of jack bean. { 'yurē,ās }

Urechinidae [INV 200] A family of echinoderms in the order Holasteroida which have an ovoid test lacking a marginal fasciole. { "yūrə"kin·ə,dē }

Uredinales [MYCOL] An order of parasitic fungi of the subclass Heterobasidiomycetidae characterized by the teleutospore, a spore with one or more cells, each of which is a modified hypobasidium; members cause plant diseases known as rusts. { yə,red·ən'ā·lēz }

uredinium [MYCOL] The aggregation of sporebearing hyphae and urediospores of a rust fungus that forms beneath the cuticle or epidermis of a host plant. (,yur ə'din ē əm)

urediospore [MYCOL] A thin-walled spore produced by rust fungi; gives rise to a vegetative mycelium which may produce more urediospores. (yə'rid-ē-ə,spor)

ureilite [GEOL] An achondritic stony meteorite consisting principally of olivine and clinobronzite, with some nickel-iron, troilite, diamond, and graphite. { yə'rē-ə,līt }

uremia [MED] A condition resulting from kidney failure and characterized by azotemia, chronic acidosis, anemia, and a variety of systemic signs and symptoms. { yə'rēmē-ə }

ureotelic [BIOL] Referring to animals that produce urea as their main nitrogenous excretion. { yə¦rē-ə¦tel-ik }

ureter [ANAT] A long tube conveying urine from the renal pelvis to the urinary bladder or cloaca in vertebrates. ad-ar l

[ORG CHEM] CO(NH₂)OC₂H₅ A combustible, urethane toxic, colorless powder; soluble in water and alcohol; melts at 49°C; used as a solvent and chemical intermediate and in biochemical research and veterinary medicine. Also known as ethyl carbamate; ethyl urethane. { 'yurə,than }

urethra [ANAT] The canal in most mammals through which urine is discharged from the urinary bladder to the outside.

urethral gland [ANAT] One of the small, branched tubular mucous glands in the mucosa lining the urethra. { yə'rē:thrəl

urethritis [MED] Inflammation of the urethra. { yur ə'thrid-

ureyite [MINERAL] NaCrSi₂O₆ A meteoritic mineral of the pyroxene group. Also known as cosmochlore; kosmochlor. 'vurē.īt Ì

uric acid [BIOCHEM] $C_5H_4N_4O_3$ A white, crystalline compound, the excretory end product in amino acid metabolism by uricotelic species.: { 'yurik 'as od }

uricase [вюснем] An enzyme present in the liver, spleen, and kidney of most mammals except humans; converts uric acid to allantoin in the presence of gaseous oxygen. { 'yurə,kās } uricotelism [PHYSIO] An adaptation of terrestrial reptiles and birds which effectively provides for detoxification of ammonia and also for efficient conservation of water due to a relatively low rate of glomerular filtration and active secretion of uric acid by the tubules to form a urine practically saturated with urate. { "yur-əˈkäd-əlˌiz-əm }

uridine [BIOCHEM] C₉H₁₂N₂O₆ A crystalline nucleoside composed of one molecule of uracil and one molecule of Dribose; a component of ribonucleic acid. { 'yur'a,dīn }

S

URIC ACID

formula of uric acid.